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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYREPORT NO. 

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 7 March 1952

SUBJECT Svjetlost Factory in Rijeka

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INFO. **DESTROY AFTER USE**NO. OF ENCLS.  
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1. The Svjetlost factory in Rijeka which is under the jurisdiction of the General Directorate of the Shipbuilding Industry is located in the section of town known as Skoljic, close to the Rijeka-Susak bridge. The factory ranks as one of the first of its kind both in size and capacity. Prior to the war, it was a small workshop for repairs to electrical installations on merchant vessels. It was later enlarged to accommodate vessels of the Yugoslav Navy as well, and in 1947 the workshop was converted into a factory, with the installations section continuing to meet the demands of naval vessels. The process of enlargement has not to date been fully completed, and when this is done, the factory should be one of the largest of its kind for electrical equipment in Yugoslavia.

2. The Svjetlost factory occupies a four-story building, 100 x 30 meters in area. The premises of the workshops are very large, and in order to obtain as much space as possible, balconies were constructed, where lightweight machinery is kept.

3. The main factory product is an electric generator. However, only 50 generators were produced in 1950, owing to the limited demand for generators to supply the electric power on vessels. In the same year, the factory produced approximately 250 electric motors. All parts, including the frames were made in the factory, with the exception of wire for the motors which was imported from Italy. The output of switch boxes in 1950, amounted to approximately 700. In addition to wire, instruments such as voltmeters and ammeters are imported from Italy. Automatic circuit breakers are mass produced, and the monthly production amounts to twenty groups of one hundred units. The Svjetlost factory is the sole producer of special light bulbs for ships and as a result must meet the entire demand of the Yugoslav ship industry. The output of light bulbs in 1950 amounted to from 4,000 to 4,500.

4. In addition to the above major products, the factory supplies all other types of electrical equipment necessary to equip vessels, with the exception of cable, which is imported from Holland or Germany. The mounting section of the factory handles repairs, replacements and installations. In 1950 the factory installed the entire electrical equipment of 35 vessels. However,

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the quality of the installations and of the generators produced by the factory is considered to be poor, and a number of defective electric generators were returned. In like manner, installations on vessels were known to spoil because of their poor resistance to damp weather.

5. The most important raw material employed by the factory is calibrated wire which is imported from Italy. The Elka factory of Zagreb also produces this type of wire, although of poorer quality. In 1950 the factory imported 355 rolls of calibrated wire, of 100 meters per roll. Aluminum is another raw material, chiefly imported from Italy. In 1950 the factory imported 5,000 tons of aluminum. An aluminum and zinc alloy (silumin), which is currently being produced in Yugoslavia, is another raw item employed by the factory. It is used in the production of light bulbs. Bronze rods employed in the production of large screws, are obtained on the domestic market.
6. The monthly income of the Svjetlost factory deposited with the Investments Bank, amounts to thirty million dinars. Despite this sum the factory works at a deficit, which is largely the result of the lack of qualified workers. Products manufactured by the factory have been returned for repairs four or five times. The plan for 1951 calls for the production of 75 generators, and complete electrical installations on 32 vessels to be constructed or repaired by the 3 May Shipyard in Rijeka. The factory is currently being enlarged for future production of electrical precision instruments.
7. The electrical section of the factory contains new machinery which was imported from the Braun-Bevery firm in Switzerland. This machinery includes eight electric motors, four small dynamos, three to five large electric magnets, and hand tools to wind the armature of the electric generator, and other similar jobs. Three hundred 600-kilowatt generators were obtained from Germany as part of reparations. The machinery in the mechanical section is old. The machine section contains 15 turning lathes; six scrapers; two or three lathes for screw-cutting; twenty electric drills; and five cutting machines.

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           Comment: Your attention is called to            which also reports on the Svjetlost factory in Rijeka.

           Comment:            reports that the Svjetlost factory in Rijeka is under the jurisdiction of the Shipbuilding Directorate for the Northern Adriatic, and is located in Via Acquedotto.

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